

the vessel of State a Chase-ship from stem to stern, from keel to truck, or let him put down his foot resolutely and proclaim that no member of his Cabinet can hereafter contribute to the *Chronicle of the Turf* on any other subjects than cock fighting, trotting horses, pigeon shooting, prize fighting and "coppering the red." Allusions to Seward as a "copper-head" and to Mr. Weed as a "copper colored hybrid" should be strictly prohibited.

EARL RUSSELL'S LATEST VIEWS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The intelligent reader who has been watching the course of Earl Russell on American affairs for even a few months past will have discovered in his last speech on the subject, which we published yesterday, a decided improvement in the style and matter of his argument, and in his tone and temper, an improvement which promises hereafter an honest neutrality on the part of the British government in reference to our Southern rebellion. He abandons for the time being his usual surly, snappish and vindictive way of dealing with our complaints of British perfidy, and has become as amiable and conciliatory as an imperious bully who had suddenly discovered that bullying will no longer avail him, and that if he is "spilling for a fight" he can be accommodated. He has discovered that the United States are still a great power in the earth, and daily gaining strength from this domestic war; he sees that the rebellion is failing to pieces, and he foresees the danger under such circumstances of provoking a rupture with this country.

The arguments that have convinced the noble lord that honesty towards us is the best policy are, we suspect, the fifteen-inch guns of our Monitors, one of which knocked the crack rebel iron-clad Atlanta into a surrender in fifteen minutes; and the three hundred-pounder Parrott rifles of Gen. Gillmore, one of which, over a distance of five miles, has thrown her incendiary shells of Greek fire into the heart of Charleston, raising thereby a considerable illumination. These are the arguments, we apprehend, that have confirmed Earl Russell in his hitherto somewhat shaky resolution to respect our blockade, and that have convinced him of the propriety and expediency of detaining those rebel iron-clad rams of Mr. Laird, as contraband vessels.

There may, however, have been another argument in our favor, the force of which was, perhaps, realized by Earl Russell on his late progress to Scotland. We refer to the predominant sentiment of the British people in regard to this American war. He says that among them "there are parties, very considerable in numbers, who sympathize with the Confederates, and other large masses, I believe superior in numbers, who sympathize with the federal," which we regard as a very important confession from his lordship. At all events, if the American policy of the British government shall be hereafter in accordance with this speech of Earl Russell, we are quite sure that it will be satisfactory to the government and people of the United States, although it may not settle the bill for indemnity hereafter to be presented to her Majesty's government on account of the depredations upon our commerce by such Anglo-rebel privateers as the Alabama.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1863.
MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL MILNE AND SUITE.
Admiral Milne and suite, and Lord Lyons, attended by the Secretary of State, and with an escort under Major General Beaumont, yesterday made a tour along the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac. They visited the contraband camp and informed themselves of the principles upon which it is conducted. They also saw a drill of the colored regiments. The distinguished party also visited the convalescent camp, and carefully examined all its excellent arrangements. A coloation was given yesterday by the officers in charge of the convalescents. Admiral Milne left town last night, having won the highest respect and esteem of, it is understood, of the President and all the authorities of the government.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.
There is nothing new in regard to the exchange of prisoners. As the rebels have ceased to send down any of our prisoners in their hands, and dictate all of their prisoners who are released and paroled exchanged, and force them into the field immediately, no more will be returned at present or until some arrangement is made which will afford a show of justice and equity as between the belligerents.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
The Treasury Department has ordered the contractors for engraving the legal tender notes to make the thirty-four millions nine hundred and sixteen thousand legal tender notes which were undistributed at the time the issue of these notes was stopped last spring. The Treasury will begin to pay them out before the close of the week. Most of the notes were already nearly completed, and were intended for the reserve fund, directed by act of Congress to be kept on hand to meet the demand for the fifty million demand loan.

POSTAGE AND FRACTIONAL CURRENT.
There is now outstanding about seventeen and a half millions of postage currency, which is to be replaced by the new fractional currency as fast as needed can be made.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.
The new National bank notes are not yet ready to be issued. The design to issue at the same time to the first thirty or forty banks organized under the system will occasion considerable delay in the preparation of the notes, as separate plates must be used in engraving them.

BRIDAL OFFERING TO DR. LETTERMAN.
A splendid service of silver, costing about two thousand dollars, has arrived here, intended as a bridal offering from the medical officers of the Army of the Potomac to Dr. Letterman, Medical Director, who is to be married on Thursday next to Miss Lee, of Frederick county, Md.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL CASE.
The decision in the Cumberland Coal case, just rendered in favor of the company at Annapolis, Md., involves over one hundred thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MARINES.
During the visit of Secretary Seward, Lord Lyons and the British Admiral to the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday afternoon last, the Marine Guard was paraded under Captain Jones. Admiral Milne watched them closely, and remarked to Commodore Harwood that they were decidedly the neatest looking soldiers he had seen in America. The marines were in full dress and presented a magnificent appearance.

It is rumored that the Marine Battalion now at Morris Island has been ordered North, in account of the difficulties between Gilmer and Dugan.

Major Cash is paying off the garrisons at the Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards.

Lieut. Hartnett has orders to the brigades. Lieut. Pike is ordered on recruiting service. Captains Ramsay and Collier, and Lieutenants Titon, Nye and Conran, are on duty at headquarters in this city.

ARREST OF PAYMASTER FLETCHER.
Major W. A. Fischer, of Massachusetts, Paymaster in the army, was arrested to day and committed to the Old Capitol prison, upon serious charges.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.
Colonel Hoffman, Commissary of Prisoners, has decided the allowance for commutation of rations of prisoners in the hands of the enemy is entirely a personal one, and cannot be claimed by hairs or relations.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.
The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture has been printed, and will be ready for distribution in a few days. The monthly report of the crops for September is not yet completed, the returns having been unusually full and valuable in view of the

losses of August 30 and September 20 and 21, which have so extensively damaged the corn, buckwheat, sorghum and tobacco crops.

DESCRIPTORS SENT TO BALTIMORE.
This morning a large number of descripts from the Eighth army corps were sent to Baltimore. Rebels still remain here and will be forwarded in a few days.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Result of the Contest in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Re-election of Governor Curtin by an Increased Majority.

BROUH CHOSEN GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

VALLANDIGHAM BADLY BEATEN.

Kes. **Kes.** **Kes.**

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1863.
Scattering returns from Pennsylvania have been received, which, when compared with the vote of 1860, when Curtin had 32,000 majority, show the following results—

Altoona, Blair county—Woodward (dem.), 69 majority; A. Curtis (rep.), gain of 113.

Fremontsburgh, Northampton county—Woodward 5 majority; Curtis gain 3.

Union township, Schuylkill county—Woodward 247 majority—a considerable democratic gain.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county—Curtin, 88; Curtis gain over last year, 169.

Hazlebach Chuck, Carbon county—Curtin, 11; gain 23.

Easton, Six Townships, Northampton county—Curtin, 149; gain 55.

Pocono borough—Woodward, 59; democratic gain 18.

Oxford borough, Chester county—Curtin, 22; gain 23.

East Nottingham—Curtin, 3; gain 49.

Hopewell borough—Curtin, 3; gain 14.

Lower Oxford—Woodward, 267; majority, a gain of 194.

East Coventry—Curtin, 162.

Chester andborough, Delaware county—Woodward, 354 majority for Curtin.

The First ward of Philadelphia gives Curtin 1,132 majority—a gain of 441.

Three wards in Pittsburg show a gain for Curtin of 375.

West End, Oct. 13, 1863.

Kingston borough—Curtin, 40; majority; 8; Providence borough—Curtin, 92; majority; gain 21; Plymouth borough and township—Curtin 100; majority; gain 65.

Columbus, Bloomsburg—Curtin, 87 majority; gain 150.

West Pittston, Luzerne county—Curtin, 57 majority; Hyde Park borough—Woodward 15; majority; gain 18.

Pittston borough, South ward—Woodward 107 majority; Middle ward—Curtin 17 majority; north ward—Woodward 50 majority; Pittston township—Woodward, 297 majority.

Spartan, North ward—Curtin, 230 majority; gain, 165.

South ward—Woodward, 89 majority; gain, 175.

Stroudsburg, Monroe county—Curtin, 52 majority.

Carbonata City and Township—Woodward, 469 majority; gain, 74.

Moutain, Susquehanna county—Curtin, 151; Woodward, 15; majority.

Franklin, Hamony, 33; Harmony township, Curtin, 49; Susquehanna Depot, Curtin, 70 majority; Great Bend borough, Woodward 17 majority; township, Curtin, 90 majority.

Waverley, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1863.

Athens township gives Woodward 30 majority.

Schuylkill, Oct. 13, 1863.

Doylesboro, Bucks county, gives Woodward 1 majority; O'Kland, Curtin, 25 majority.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1863.

Each calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 14—Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171.

The July Riots.

COURT OF OVER AND UNDERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Barnard.

Oct. 12.—This court was opened at eleven o'clock. The cause of Candide and Lamb, charged with being engaged in the last July draft riots, was postponed until Monday next, when a new panel of twelve will be summoned.

Adam Chapman pleaded guilty to the riot in July last, and, having paid his fine, was sentenced to six months on the Alcatraz Island prison, was sentenced to 31 months on Alcatraz Island.

CHARGE OF ABUSES DURING THE JULY RIOTS.

James Galvin was given in charge to a petty jury under indictment for arson in the first degree, on the charge of setting fire to the house of Dr. George Schriver, in the Second ward, on June 21, 1863.

Mr. Edmund Blackman asked the jury, when they were called to the box, if they had any prejudice against the negroes. They said no. Then Mr. Blackman asked the negroes to come up, and said, "I have a right to see if you are fit for service." Mr. Blackman had paid to the court a sum of \$100 for setting fire to the houses of Dr. O'Neill and Ellen Murphy.

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After the examination of other witnesses, the case was adjourned to Tuesday morning.

CORONER'S INQUIRIES.

FATAL CASUALTY—TWO MEN KILLED BY FALLING FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of two men, named William Hart and John Doyle, who died from the effects of injuries received in consequence of falling from a scaffold, corner of Prince-street and Clark street, on Friday morning.

Both men were working on the scaffolding of a building under construction, when one of them fell and struck his head on a stone.

Mr. Hart, a carpenter, was taken to the guard room, and died without recovering.

Mr. Doyle, a mason, was taken to the guard room, and died without recovering.

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